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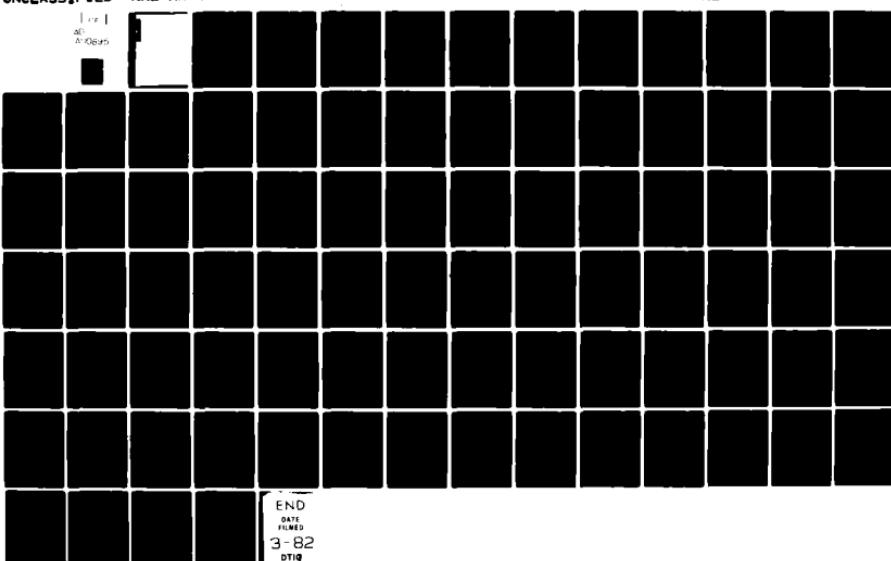
NAVAL RESEARCH LAB WASHINGTON DC
THE METEOR SOFTWARE PACKAGE FOR ANALYSIS OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA--ETC(U)
JAN 82 J B HOOVER
NRL-MR-4674

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

-Versatility was a prime objective in creating these programs. They have been written in a modular fashion so that functions may easily be added or changed. In addition, the user may select from a variety of options within each program, thus allowing the software to be tailored to specific requirements at execution time. This is accomplished through the use of a command file which provides instructions to the various programs.

One of the programs is interactive and conducts a dialog with the user in order to ascertain what data is to be processed and which functions are to be performed. The output of this program is the command file described above.

The remaining three programs require no interaction and may be used in a batch mode. Each of these produces error messages whenever unexpected conditions are encountered. Insofar as possible, these messages were intended to be self-explanatory. If more details are required, each program also contains a complete list of error messages and an explanation of each.

This report includes descriptions of the programs, examples of the required inputs, and copies of typical program outputs. Complete source listings are also provided in the appendices.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Katherine Schwarz and Joseph Liu for their assistance in writing programs METCLC and METPLT during their participation in the American University/Naval Research Laboratory Research Apprentice Program.

Elizabeth Hill and Jay Oberfield of the Research Computation Division were instrumental in debugging the programs.

This work was performed while the author was a National Research Council Research Associate at NRL.

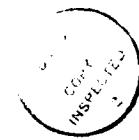


Table of Contents

Abstract.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Figures and Tables.....	v
I. Introduction.....	1
II. METSRT Operation.....	3
III. METCLC Operation.....	7
IV. METPLT Operation.....	13
V. METINP Operation.....	16
VI. Summary.....	19
Appendix A Listing of Program METSRT.....	21
Appendix B Listing of Program METCLC.....	35
Appendix C Listing of Program METPLT.....	47
Appendix D Listing of Program METINP.....	61
Appendix E METINP Terminal Session.....	69
Appendix F METSRT Error Messages.....	75
Appendix G Non-Standard FORTRAN.....	81

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1	Relationship of the programs and files.....	2
Table 1	Data logger format.....	4
Table 2	Parameter file.....	5
Table 3	Excerpt from the data file.....	8
Table 4	METSRT output.....	9
Table 5	Part of the METSRT data dump.....	10
Table 6	METCLC summary output.....	11
Table 7	METCLC data output.....	12
Table 8	METPLT summary output.....	17
Table 9	METCLC plotted output.....	18
Table F1	METSRT error messages.....	77
Table F2	METSRT input errors.....	78
Table F3	METSRT processing time errors.....	79

The METEOR Software Package for Analysis of Meteorological Data

I. INTRODUCTION

A requirement for many experiments in environmental chemistry is that extensive meteorological records must be maintained. Frequently, simultaneous collection of several different types of data (temperature, humidity, pressure, etc.) at regular intervals (minutes to hours) over rather long, continuous periods (days or weeks) is necessary. The use of modern data loggers greatly simplifies the acquisition of data and often provides for storage and transfer on computer-readable media, such as magnetic tape. Off-line analysis involves conversion of the data to physically meaningful units, calculation of derived quantities, and presentation of the results in formats which are convenient for the user's purposes. Due to the large quantities of data, these steps are usually very time-consuming.

METEOR is a FORTRAN program package which is designed to alleviate many of these difficulties. It provides software for inputting data files, searching out relevant portions of these files, processing data, and generating printed or plotted output.

The goal has been to maximize the generality of the program while minimizing the demands on the operator. The former goal has been addressed by the liberal use of subroutines and functions, making program expansion and alteration a simple matter of inserting new or updated program modules.

The requirement that the package be easy to use has led to the development of an auxiliary, interactive program which aids in the creation of a command file. This file then controls the execution of the primary programs. Currently, there are three primary programs (METSRT, METCLC, and METPLT) and one auxiliary program (METINP) in the METEOR package. The relationship among these programs is illustrated in Figure 1.

METSRT (METeorological data SOrTING program) is responsible for input of raw data, selection of the data required for analysis, preliminary processing (conversion of units and scaling, where necessary), testing of the data for various error conditions, listing of selected data in tabular form, and creation of a file containing all processed data.

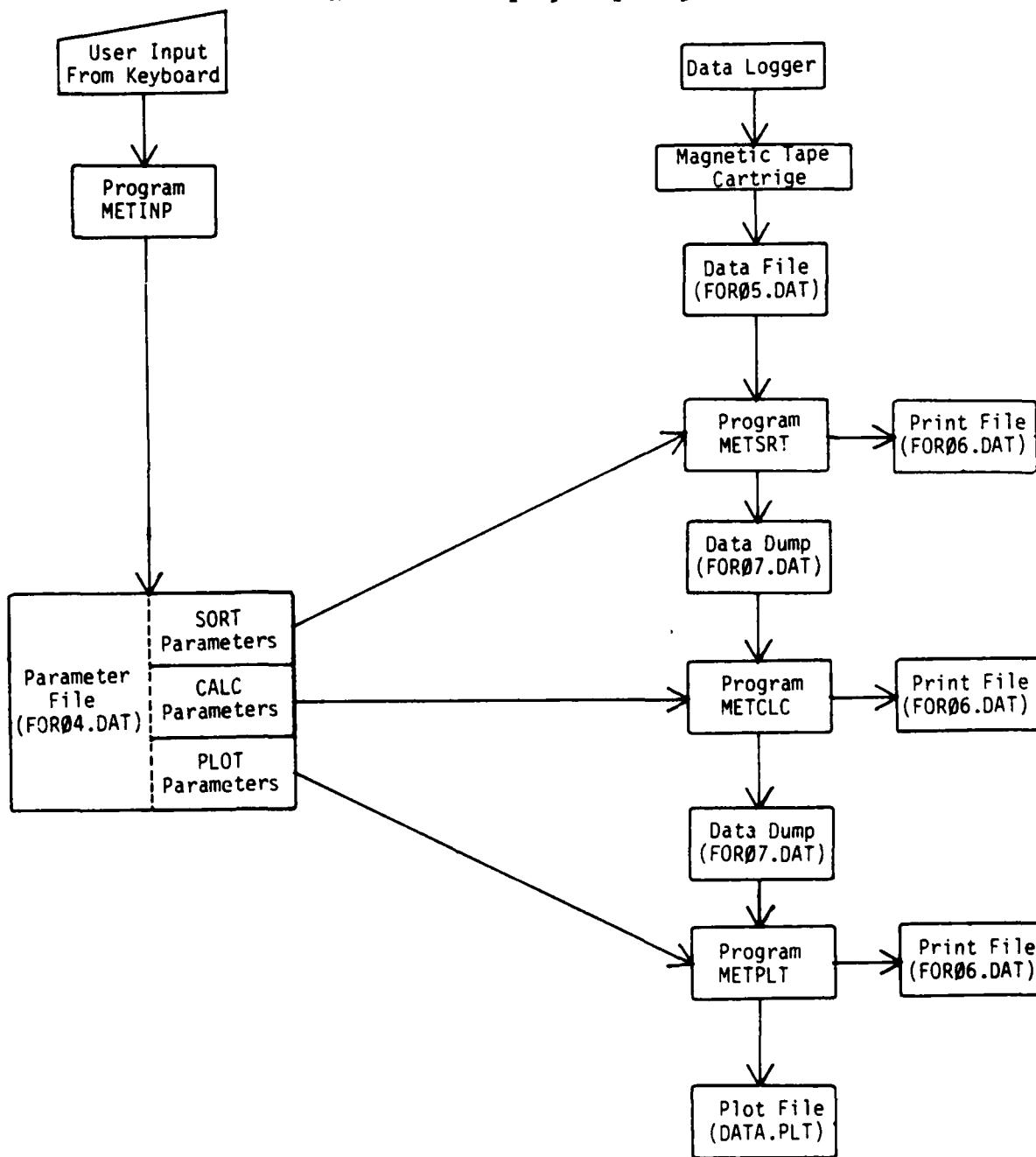
METCLC (METeorological data CaLCulation program) then operates on the output of METSRT, calculating the values of various derived quantities (total moisture loading, for example). These results are added to the file of processed data and may also be printed out, again in tabular form.

METPLT (METeorological data PLoTTing program), the last of the primary programs, reads the data file produced by the previous programs and generates selected graphs.

It is possible to string these programs together and to process the data, from raw data input to finished plots, in one continuous batch job. However, the sequential design of the programs, with intermediate outputs, was intended to allow easy operator intervention in the event that bad data is encountered.

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Figure 1
Relationship of the programs and files
in the METEOR program package.



The auxiliary program, METINP, (METeorological parameter INPut program), is interactive and is intended to be run from a CRT terminal. This program requests information regarding the specific functions in METSRT, METCLC, and METPLT that are desired and constructs a control file in the appropriate format. This file is displayed line-by-line for operator verification before being written onto the disk. Errors may easily be corrected at this point.

The METEOR package is currently running on a DEC System-10 and the I/O file names discussed below are those used by the TOPS-10 operating system. No major problems are expected to arise if the programs are transferred to another system (in fact, earlier versions of METSRT and METPLT were run on a Texas Instruments Advanced Scientific Computer). However, METINP, because it is interactive, will not operate properly in a batch processing environment.

II. METSRT OPERATION

For reference during the following discussion, a complete listing of the METSRT source code is given in Appendix A.

METSRT may be logically divided into input, processing, and output sections. The input, and, to some extent, the processing sections of the program must be tailored to the characteristics of the data source. METSRT was originally written specifically for use with a Fluke Model 2240B data logger, having the analog data output format shown in Table 1. A digital data format (Table 1) is also available, but is not currently in use. Other formats would necessitate changes to the search and input routines and possibly to the error flagging subroutine. We are presently making alterations in order that the output of a newly constructed data acquisition system may be processed by METSRT.

Four I/O files (and four different logical devices) are involved:

- 1) FOR04.DAT (device 4) contains parameters which control program execution.
- 2) FOR05.DAT (device 5) is the input data file.
- 3) FOR06.DAT (device 6) is a tabular output for printing.
- 4) FOR07.DAT (device 7) contains all data and parameters and is intended to be read by subsequent programs.

Initially, METSRT reads the control file (FOR04.DAT), which specifies the dates of interest, the specific types of data which are to be processed, the desired format for printed output, and the units for both input and output. Print switches may be set to select channels for which data is to be listed. In addition, other parameters, pertaining to METCLC and METPLT, may be present. These parameters, if present, are ignored by METSRT. An example of the control file is given in Table 2.

A subroutine (SEARCH) is then called which searches the data file (FOR05.DAT) for the first data set and reads the time and date header. Any data set which is dated prior to the specified initial time is rejected and the search continues until one of the following conditions is met:

- 1) An End of File (EOF) is read.

Table 1
Data Logger Format

	Column Number																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Data Set Header	<u>y</u>	d	d	d	<u>:</u>	h	h	<u>:</u>	m	m	<u>:</u>	s	s				
Analog Data	<u>A</u>	n	n	n	1	s	a	a	a	a	a	u	u	e	e		
Digital Data	<u>D</u>	a	a	<u>y</u>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d		

(Underlined characters are those which are always present)

Data Set Header: ddd = Day code (Julian date)

hh = hours

mm = minutes

ss = seconds

fffff = fixed data (the last four digits are used to represent the year)

nnn = channel number

1 = limit alarm;

May take the following values:

">" = upper limit exceeded
"<" = lower limit exceeded
" " = data within limits

s = sign of data

aaaaa = analog data value, including a decimal point

uu = data units;

May take the following values:

"C"	= degrees centigrade
"F"	= degrees Fahrenheit
"V"	= volts
"MV"	= millivolts
"**"	= error (see error conditions below)

ee = error condition;
May take the following values:

"OL"	= overload
"BT"	= broken thermocouple

Digital Data: aa = data address
y = space

ddddddd = digital data

Table 2
 Parameter file (FORØ4.DAT) required to process
 a portion of the data from the 1981 cruise of the
 USNS HAYES.

SORT PARAMETERS
 HAYES 1981 CRUISE

10

1981 29 INU

1981 29 IIN

40 OUT.TEMP	C	DEG C	2X,F6.1,2X,	1
27 PWR.SUP.	V	VOLTS	2X,F7.3,1X,	0
26 POS.PWR.	V	VOLTS	2X,F7.3,1X,	0
22 OUT.TEMP	V	DEG C	2X,F6.1,2X,	1
21 REL.HUM.	V	PER CENT	2X,F6.0,2X,	0
20 PRESSURE	MV	TOER	2X,F6.1,2X,	0
15 SHP.DEAD	MV	DEGREES	2X,F6.0,2X,	1
14 SHP.SPD.	MV	KNOTS	2X,F6.0,2X,	1
13 WND.DIR.	V	DEGREES	2X,F6.0,2X,	1
12 WND.SPD.	V	KNOTS	2X,F6.0,2X,	1

CALC PARAMETERS

WIND SUBROUTINE

12 REL.SPD.	KNOTS	2X,F6.0,2X,	0
13 REL.DIR.	DEGREES	2X,F6.0,2X,	0
14 SHP.SPD.	KNOTS	2X,F6.0,2X,	0
15 SHP.DEAD	DEGREES	2X,F6.0,2X,	0
100 ABS.SPD.	KNOTS	2X,F6.0,2X,	1
101 ABS.DIR.	DEGREES	2X,F6.0,2X,	1

MOIST SUBROUTINE

40 OUT.TEMP	DEG C	2X,F6.1,2X,	0
20 PRESSURE	TOER	2X,F6.1,2X,	0
21 REL.HUM.	PER CENT	2X,F6.0,2X,	0
102 H2O VAP	PPMV	2X,F6.0,2X,	1

22 OUT.TEMP	DEG C	2X,F6.1,2X,	0
20 PRESSURE	TOER	2X,F6.1,2X,	1
21 REL.HUM.	PER CENT	2X,F6.0,2X,	1
			0

- 2) A data set within the specified time window is found.
- 3) A data set having a date later than the last desired time is encountered.

Cases 1) and 3) cause appropriate error messages to be printed and execution terminates. It is assumed that time monotonically increases between data sets.

In case 2), a data input routine (DATAIN) is executed. Data is read from the current data set and compared with the list of desired inputs, as specified by the original parameter file. If a match is found, the data is stored in an array for further processing; otherwise it is ignored. In either case, data input continues until the required data values have been read. In the event that the start of a new data set is encountered before input of the current set is completed, an abnormal exit from the data input routine occurs and an error message is printed.

Regardless of the mode of exit, the search routine is invoked to locate the next data set. As before, the header is tested and any of the three conditions previously mentioned will halt the search. This time, however, case 2) causes a repeat of the data input routine and case 3) causes a data processing function (MANIP) to be performed. Case 1) still produces an error message, but continues to the data processing step rather than terminating the program.

The data input routine also tests for the following error conditions to the FLAG subroutine:

- 1) Broken sensor.
- 2) Overloaded sensor.
- 3) Value exceeds upper set point.
- 4) Value below lower set point.

All of these conditions are indicated by flags which are present in the original data from the data logger. These tests may be tailored to other data formats by alteration of the FLAG subroutine.

The data storage array is organized as a two dimensional matrix in which the columns contain data obtained from a particular channel and the rows correspond to different data sets (different times). MANIP accesses a cross reference matrix and determines, for each input channel, the column in which the corresponding data has been stored. This column is processed in accordance with the function specified for that input channel and the resulting value is replaced in the data array.

In general, the function will be different for each type of sensor and will have been chosen so as to convert the data logger output (typically a voltage) into a value of an appropriate physical quantity having the desired units. During this processing step the units of the input quantity (as read from the original data file) are compared with the expected input units (as given in the parameter file) and an error message is produced if a disagreement is found. This message identifies the date, time, and channel for which the error was detected and also shows what units were actually found.

After processing of the data is completed, the output subroutine (DATOUT) is called.

Table 3 shows a sample of the input data obtained from the data logger. The resulting error and warning messages appear in an output file, FORØ6.DAT. To this, DATOUT appends a tabular listing of data from the selected input channels, as shown in Table 4. The year, Julian date, and time are listed in the left columns. For each selected channel, a column of data will be produced having a heading which gives the channel number, sensor identification, and the units. A maximum of twelve channels of data may appear across a line printer page. If more channels were requested, additional pages will be produced, each having the date and time on the left and appropriate column headings across the top.

In addition to selection of the data to be listed, the user formats the output by providing FORTRAN-type format specifications, as desired. A total of ten characters (including spaces) should be specified for each channel which is to be printed.

An additional file, FORØ7.DAT, is also produced by METSRT. This file, which contains all of the processed data plus reference information needed by subsequent programs, was intended to be read only by computer. The format was chosen for compactness and few concessions to human readability have been made. A sample of this output is shown in Table 5.

III. METCLC OPERATION

METCLC, listed in Appendix B, reads both the control file and file FORØ7.DAT and calculates values for the following derived quantities:

- 1) Absolute wind velocity, expressed as a wind speed (knots) and bearing (degrees referenced to true north).
- 2) Atmospheric moisture loading, with water vapor concentration in ppm by volume.

For each calculation, the name and channel number for each input and output channel is printed in the summary listing, FORØ6.DAT (Table 6). Any problems encountered (missing channels, for example) are also listed at this point.

The calculated values are then stored in the data array and are available for output in both a tabular form and as an array intended to be read by subsequent programs. As before, any combination of these results may be selected for listing by setting the appropriate print switches. The print formats are specified by the user. An example of this listing is given in Table 7.

To provide versatility and make future alterations simple, calculations have been implemented in separate subroutines.

In general, there may be several alternate sources of data for these subroutines (multiple anemometers or hygrometers may have been used, for

Table 3

An excerpt from the USNS HAYES cruise data file (FOR05.DAT).
The entire file is over 200 pages long when printed.

```
022:001:001:00
Jul1961
10 + 1.73v V
11 + 1.32v V
12 + 1.1114 V
13 + 0.721 V
14 + 1.1.v68 V
15 + 175.064 V
16 + 15.454 V
17 + 3.320 V
18 + 0.004 V
19 + 0.0000 V
20 - 0.0000 V
21 - 0.0000 V
22 - 0.0000 V
23 - 0.0000 V
24 - 0.0000 V
25 - 0.0000 V
26 + 10.040 V
27 - 14.450 V
28 + 0.170 V
29 - 0.000 V
30 + 17.0 C
31 + 19.0 C
```

```
022:01:001:00
Jul1961
10 + 1.73v V
11 + 1.32v V
12 + 1.170 V
13 + 0.877 V
14 + 11.041 V
15 + 175.064 V
16 + 15.444 V
17 + 3.330 V
18 + 0.004 V
19 + 0.0000 V
20 - 0.0000 V
21 - 0.0000 V
22 - 0.0000 V
23 - 0.0000 V
24 - 0.0000 V
25 - 0.0000 V
26 + 10.044 V
27 - 14.451 V
28 + 0.170 V
29 - 0.000 V
30 + 17.7 C
31 + 19.0 C
```

```
022:01:001:00
Jul1961
10 + 1.713 V
11 + 1.322 V
12 + 1.1591 V
13 + 0.850 V
14 + 11.044 V
15 + 175.073 V
16 + 15.453 V
17 + 3.332 V
18 + 0.0000 V
19 + 0.0000 V
20 - 0.0000 V
21 - 0.0000 V
22 - 0.0000 V
23 - 0.0000 V
24 - 0.0000 V
25 - 0.0000 V
26 + 10.040 V
27 - 14.452 V
28 + 0.170 V
29 - 0.000 V
30 + 17.4 C
31 + 19.1 C
```

Table 4

The METSRT listing (FOR06.DAT) generated using the parameters and data file shown in Tables 2 and 3. No warnings or error messages were produced by this data, so that portion of the output is not shown.

DATA FOR THE 24123 1981 CRUISE
DATA FOR THE 24123 20 29, 1981 THROUGH 29, 1981

	CHANNEL 40	CHANNEL 22	CHANNEL 15	CHANNEL 14	CHANNEL 13	CHANNEL 12
	CUT.TEMP DEG C	CUT.TEMP DEG C	SHP.HEAD DEGREES	SHP.SPD. KNOTS	WD. DIR DEGREES	WND.SPD. KNOTS
1981						
29						
	0 17.6	17.6	179.	1.	274.	10.
	100 17.7	18.3	179.	1.	233.	13.
	200 17.4	18.2	179.	1.	233.	9.
	300 16.3	17.4	179.	1.	271.	8.
	400 16.2	17.2	179.	1.	271.	8.
	500 16.1	16.9	179.	1.	273.	6.
	600 15.5	16.4	179.	1.	233.	-
	700 14.3	15.9	179.	1.	233.	7.
	800 14.5	15.5	179.	1.	233.	8.
	900 14.9	15.7	179.	1.	273.	11.
	1000 14.8	15.7	179.	1.	233.	9.
	1100 17.5	13.7	179.	1.	237.	15.
	1200 17.1	12.1	179.	0.	243.	3.
	1300 16.7	17.7	179.	0.	244.	16.
	1400 16.9	17.7	179.	0.	232.	14.
	1500 16.2	17.9	179.	0.	232.	14.
	1600 15.7	17.7	179.	0.	227.	12.
	1700 16.7	17.4	179.	0.	235.	12.
	1800 16.7	17.5	179.	0.	231.	15.
	1900 16.5	17.5	179.	0.	223.	11.
	2000 16.4	17.9	179.	0.	237.	10.
	2100 16.4	16.0	179.	0.	133.	8.
	2200 16.2	17.5	179.	0.	173.	8.
	2300 16.0	16.5	179.	0.	132.	9.

Table 5

Part of the METSRT data dump (FOR07.DAT) produced from the inputs shown above. This data serves as the input to METCLC.

METSRT INPUT											
10	74										
1981	19 CRU										
1984	29 TAU										
40	BLI.FMT	20000	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
27	ECG.FMT	70010	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
26	ECG.FMT	VOLTS	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
22	CUT.PRM	20000	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
21	EEG.FMT	EDT.CPMT	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
20	EEG.FMT	TOPP	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
15	SPONTANEOUS	BTG1778	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
14	SPONTANEOUS	KNOTS	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
13	SPONTANEOUS	BTG1779	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
12	SPONTANEOUS	KNOTS	CX,*,*,*,CX,								
1987	24	0 1984	24 1984	29	200 1984	29	300 1984	29	400 1984	29	500
1987	29	800 1984	29 700 1984	29	800 1984	29	900 1984	29	1000 1984	29	1100
1984	29	1200 1984	24 1300 1984	29	1400 1984	29	1500 1984	29	1600 1984	29	1700
1984	29	1800 1984	29 1900 1984	29	2000 1984	29	2100 1984	29	2200 1984	29	2300
CHANNEL NUMBER 20											
-1760007+02	-1770003+02	-1740007+02	-1690002+02	-1520003+02	-1510007+02	-1510007+02	-1510007+02	-1510007+02	-1510007+02	-1510007+02	-1510007+02
-1750007+02	-1740007+02	-1740007+02	-1740003+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02	-1730007+02
-1740007+02	-1760007+02	-1760007+02	-1760003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02	-1770003+02
-1770007+02	-1760007+02	-1760007+02	-1760003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02	-1750003+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 21	21										
-1420002+02	-1410002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02
-1410002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02
-1400002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02	-1390002+02
-1390002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 22	22										
-1601807+02	-1500207+02	-1500207+02	-1500207+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02	-1530002+02
-1602607+02	-1501607+02	-1501607+02	-1501607+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02
-1500002+02	-1401207+02	-1401207+02	-1401207+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02
-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 23	23										
-1450773E+02	-1450773E+02	-1450773E+02	-1450773E+02	-1770445E+02							
-1440773E+02	-1450445E+02	-1450445E+02	-1450445E+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02	-1500002+02
-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02	-1730002+02
-1390002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02	-1400002+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 24	24										
-7630007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02
-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02
-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02
-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02	-7620007+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 25	25										
-7550764E+02	-7547648E+02										
-7550764E+02	-7547648E+02										
-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02
-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02	-7547648E+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 26	26										
-1788407+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02
-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02
-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02
-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1783207+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02	-1785002+02
CHAN NEL NUMBER 27	27										
-110400E+01	-110400E+01	-110400E+01	-110400E+01	-110300E+01							
-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01
-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01
-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01	-110300E+01
CHAN NEL NUMBER 28	28										
-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01
-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01
-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01
-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01	-6900007-01

Table 6
The METCLC summary (FOR#6.DAT) which results from the parameter
file shown in Table 2 and the data set of Table 5.

ITERATION NUMBER	INPUT		SUBROUTINE		OUTPUT	
	TYPE AND SEQ NAME	FILE DIF	ABS SPLIT	ABS SPLIT	ABS SPLIT	ABS SPLIT
1	*2 FILE. SPD	*2 FILE.DIF.	1* SPLIT.DIF.	15 SPLIT.DIF.	100 ABS. SPD.	101 ABS. DIF.
*2 FILE.JAP05 SUBROUTINE						
ITERATION NUMBER	TYPE AND SEQ NAME	INPUT	TYPE AND SEQ NAME	TYPE AND SEQ NAME	OUTPUT	OUTPUT
1	40 OUT.TMP	20 PROCESS	21 ADD.HJD.	21 ADD.HJD.	*02 INC.VAP.	*02 INC.VAP.
2	22 OUT.FMD	20 PROCESS	21 ADD.HJD.	21 ADD.HJD.	000 HOTS?	000 HOTS?

Table 7
The METCLC data listing (FOR06.DAT) from the same
run which produced Table 6.

1A163 19d1 CRUISE
DATA FOR THE PERIOD THU 29, 1981 THROUGH THU 29, 1981

	CHANNEL 21	CHANNEL 20	CHANNEL 100	CHANNEL 101	CHANNEL 102	CHANNEL 900
	REL.HUM. PER CENT	PRESSURE TORR	ABS.SPD. KNOTS	ABS.DI ₃ . DEGREES	VAP. PPMV	HClS PPMV
1981	29					
	0	77.	758.4	10.	84.	15425.
	100	77.	758.9	13.	81.	15522.
	200	78.	759.0	9.	80.	15442.
	300	77.	759.2	8.	82.	14701.
	400	78.	759.4	8.	82.	14434.
	500	78.	759.4	6.	88.	14263.
	600	79.	759.5	7.	93.	13927.
	700	80.	759.5	6.	94.	13540.
	800	80.	759.5	8.	91.	13231.
	900	80.	759.9	11.	89.	13332.
	1000	81.	760.4	9.	95.	13340.
	1100	74.	760.4	15.	81.	14432.
	1200	74.	760.4	3.	60.	14354.
	1300	73.	760.4	16.	62.	13339.
	1400	73.	761.2	14.	70.	14320.
	1500	73.	761.3	14.	51.	13340.
	1600	73.	761.5	12.	46.	13332.
	1700	73.	761.7	12.	54.	13704.
	1800	72.	761.7	15.	49.	13327.
	1900	72.	761.7	11.	41.	13336.
	2000	69.	761.8	10.	26.	12792.
	2100	69.	761.3	8.	7.	12767.
	2200	68.	761.4	8.	349.	1251d.
	2300	71.	761.4	9.	340.	1257d.

2 FUNCTION CALLS

example). Accordingly, there is provision for user specification of the inputs for each calculation. In fact, the same calculations can be repeated with different combinations of inputs and the results may be listed for comparison.

Absolute wind velocity is calculated by vector addition of the absolute velocity of the sensor platform (ship) and the relative wind velocity. Subroutine input and output vectors are in the form of a magnitude and a direction. It is assumed that the direction is in degrees from true north (for absolute bearings) or degrees clockwise from the platform velocity vector (for relative bearings) and that speeds are in knots.

Atmospheric moisture loading is calculated¹ as

$$[H_2O] = H \frac{P_s(T_a)}{P_a} 10^4$$

where $[H_2O]$ = water vapor concentration (ppmv); H = relative humidity (%); P_a = ambient pressure (mb); $P_s(T_a)$ = saturation vapor pressure (mb) at ambient temperature T_a ($^{\circ}$ K).

The saturation vapor pressure may be obtained from

$$P_s(T_a) = P_0 \exp \left[\sum_{n=1}^4 C_n t^n \right]$$

where $P_0 = 1013.25$ mb; $C_1 = 13.3185$; $C_2 = -1.9760$; $C_3 = -0.6445$; $C_4 = -0.1299$ and t is given by

$$t = 1 - \frac{373.15}{T_a}$$

with T_a = ambient temperature ($^{\circ}$ K).

Inputs to this subroutine are assumed to be in units of torr, per cent, and degrees centigrade for pressure, relative humidity, and temperature, respectively. The output is the water vapor concentration in parts per million by volume.

IV. METPLT OPERATION

METPLT is designed to plot selected subsets of the data contained in FOR07.DAT according to the specifications given in file FOR04.DAT. The actual details of generating a plot file are handled by DISSPLA, a package of FORTRAN-callable subroutines provided by Integrated Software Systems

1. G.J. McRae, APCA Journal, 30(4), 394 (1980).

Corporation. Basically, METPLT provides the data needed by the DISSPLA routines. Appendix C contains the source code for METPLT, but not for any of the DISSPLA software.

The parameter file (Table 2) is searched until the "PLOT PARAMETERS" section is found and the title to be used on the output is read. Next, the data file is read and stored in memory. In the event that either of these files is missing, or if the "PLOT" section is not found, an error message will be written into FOR06.DAT.

The next parameters to be read specify the number of days for which the data is to be plotted on a single page (NDAYS) and the dates of the first and last data which is to be plotted. The set of all plotted data for an NDAYS-long period is referred to as a plot set. Typically, the length of a plot set is seven days so that the plotted output will have one week of data per page. There may be more than NDAYS between the initial and final dates specified, in which case multiple plot sets will be produced. Each plot set may itself involve several pages of output since there are normally only three graphs per page.

We must still specify which data is to be plotted and how it is to be plotted. This is done by providing sets of parameters which define each axis for each plot. Subroutines XAXIN and YAXIN are responsible for reading and storing these parameters.

METPLT first searches for the set of parameters which describes the desired X-axis, then it looks for corresponding Y-axis parameters. For each X-axis, there may be multiple Y-axis specifications so that several different graphs may easily be generated using the same independent variable.

Each axis specification consists of the following nine parameters:

- 1) Channel number.
- 2) Channel name.
- 3) Channel units.
- 4) Minimum value.
- 5) Incremental value.
- 6) Maximum value.
- 7) Threshold value.
- 8) Hysteresis parameter.
- 9) Axis type.

The channel number tells the program which data is to be plotted on the specified axis. In the event that a channel number of zero is given, METPLT will use time, rather than data values, for that axis. In this case, the axis will be labeled with the Julian dates and each day will be labeled at 1200 and 2400 hours. For purposes of axis specification, however, times must be given in minutes.

The channel name and units are used to produce a label for the axis. Minimum, maximum, and incremental values are needed in order to calculate the scale.

Threshold and hysteresis parameters provide increased control over the plotted output. If the value of any coordinate is below the corresponding threshold, plotting of the point will be suppressed. The hysteresis parameters allow points to be suppressed if they lie within a specified "dead band" surrounding the most recently plotted point. Note that, when hysteresis is set to zero on any axis, the dead band area will also be zero and all points will be plotted. In order to prevent this, any of the hysteresis parameters may be set to a negative value and will then be ignored.

The axis type parameter allows the user to select either a linear Y-axis (type = LIN) or a "vector" Y-axis. Only linear X-axes are permitted in the current version of METPLT.

In the vector mode, the two channels representing R- and θ-components are designated by type = RVEC and type = AVEC, respectively. They are used to generate a vector quantity which is then displayed as an arrow of the appropriate length and direction. The tip of the arrowhead is located at the corresponding X-coordinate for the quantity. For reference, a short arrow (not of unit length) is drawn in the zero degree direction and a scale is provided on the Y-axis. This scale, the axis name, and the axis units are those given for the vector magnitude channel.

The vector plotting mode is useful for representing quantities such as wind direction.

Provisions have been incorporated into METPLT allowing easy program enhancement to include other types of axes, such as logarithmic scales or vectors expressed as X- and Y-components.

Error messages are written into FOR06.DAT by XAXIN or YAXIN if the axis type is not defined or (in the case of vector axes) if the two types are not self consistent.

At this point, subroutine SETUP determines the first and last dates for the next plot set and searches the ITIME array to locate the corresponding rows in the data matrix. If they cannot be found, an error message is produced and the plot set is skipped. Assuming that the rows have been located, LOAD copies the appropriate data into the X- and Y-arrays needed by the actual curve drawing routines. During the loading process, each datum is checked to see if it is invalid (the character string "----"), if it is below the threshold, or if the hysteresis criterion is not met. In the first two cases, the point will not be plotted and a message to this effect will appear in the plot summary listing (FOR06.DAT). In the third case, a message will also be printed but the point will not be suppressed unless the hysteresis test fails for all axes.

After all of the graphs on a page have been completed, a page caption is added. The title (specified in the parameter file) is written across the top and a subtitle, giving the initial and final dates of the plot set, appears below the title.

Examples of the printed and plotted output from METPLT are shown in Tables 8 and 9.

Additional pages are produced as necessary in order to graph all of the data in the first plot set. Further plot sets will then be created, each one starting on the Julian date following the end of the previous set.

V. METINP OPERATION

METINP is the only interactive program in the METEOR package. A listing of the FORTRAN program is given in Appendix D and an example of a terminal session is shown in Appendix E. METINP uses this dialog to construct the parameter file, FOR04.DAT.

Initially, the user is asked to identify the program for which a parameter file is desired. The answer to this question is used to select one of three major subroutines: SORTIN, CALCIN, or PLOTIN. These produce control files for METSRT, METCLC, and METPLT, respectively.

In the case of CALCIN, additional information is requested regarding the specific type of calculation required. Depending on the response, either WNDIN (for wind velocity calculations) or MSTIN (for moisture loading) will be called.

In order to minimize the size of the program, each parameter input routine utilizes the same set of I/O subroutines. Subroutine TTYIN writes a prompter message, reads the user's response, and stores the answer. Subroutine FILE then formats the answer as required for that specific line of the parameter file.

To make these two subroutines more generally useful, they operate on data arrays. For example, the prompter character string and the corresponding input format are contained in arrays PROMPT and FORMIN, respectively, while the user response is stored in INARAY. Each call to TTYIN or to FILE may therefore be tailored to specific requirements by passing the appropriate arrays as arguments in the subroutine call.

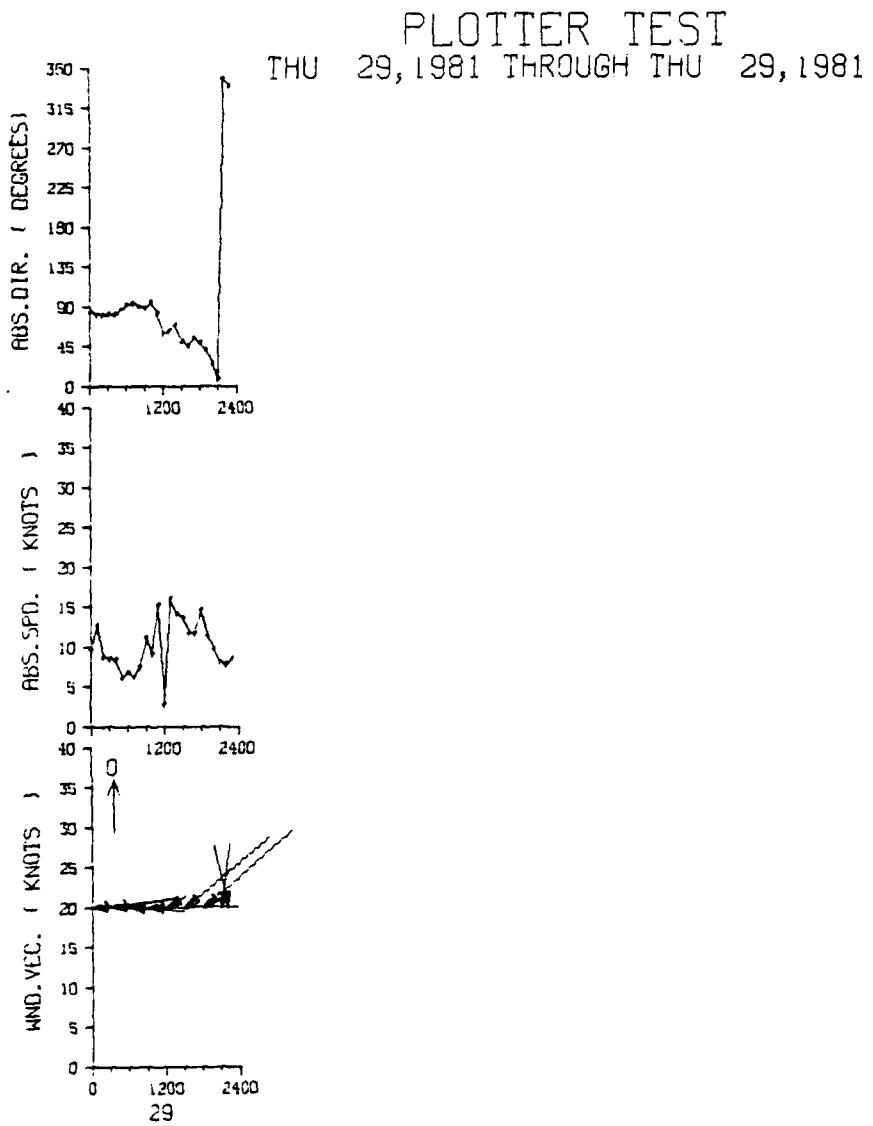
After all required information has been obtained, subroutine CHECK writes the parameters to the TTY in exactly the form in which they will appear in the final parameter file. If any changes are required, subroutine EDIT allows the old line to be overwritten by a new one, which is then displayed. When all lines have been verified, the complete set is written onto the disk. If further input is desired, the entire process may be repeated, either for another function for the same program or for a different program.

Since METSRT is the first program to be used in data analysis, it is assumed that a new file FOR04.DAT will be required whenever a METSRT control file is to be created. For this reason, SORTIN causes a new disk file to be opened and any existing file with the name FOR04.DAT will be destroyed. Some care must therefore be exercised to ensure that the current file (if one exists) has been saved under another name before a new file is opened.

Table 8

The METPLT summary (FOR06.DAT) resulting from the parameters and data of Tables 2 and 5, respectively.

Table 9
METCLC plotted output corresponding to the above summary.



JULIAN DATE

METCLC and METPLT both require the output of METSRT, so it is assumed, whenever control files for these programs are requested, that the METSRT parameter file already exists. Accordingly, the new parameters are appended to the existing file, which is not lost.

VI. SUMMARY

METEOR provides a coordinated set of programs which can read data tapes, locate specified types of data, test for a wide range of error conditions, calculate values of several derived quantities, and produce both printed and plotted output, all under control of a user-created command file. Existing functions may be selected as required and new functions may be added with relative ease.

Although originally intended to process meteorological data, this software package should be equally applicable to any situation in which large quantities of diverse data are acquired over long time periods.

In many cases, data may be collected on several different data logger systems simultaneously. For these situations, it would be advantageous to be able to merge the resulting data files. Other possible improvements include addition of statistical, curve smoothing, and cross-correlation capabilities in METCLC and provision for better control over plot size and shape in METPLT.

We expect that other users may find it necessary to revise the METEOR programs to meet their special requirements. It is hoped that the documentation provided will prove to be sufficient for this purpose. Any comments or suggestions regarding alterations to or extension of these programs will be welcomed.

Appendix A
Listing of Program METSRT
(Version 2.0)

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```

01100 SETSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,1) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1 EQUAL MTSFT.P03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,2) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1
01101 C FUNCTION DIV(DATUM,FACTS)
01102 C FUNCTION CONVERTS MILL.VOLUME IN PINTS.US INTO A SCALE FACTS
01103 C OF ONE TENTH. (NEW CHAN. 14)
01104 C DIV TO ^ DATUM = .1
01105 C RETURN
01106 CEND
01107 CEND
01108 CEND

01109 MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,1) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1 EQUAL MTSFT.P03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,2) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1
01110 C FUNCTION DIV(DATUM,FACTS)
01111 C FUNCTION COMPUTES FACTS OF ONE TENTH. (NEW CHAN. 14)
01112 C FACTS OF ONE TENTH. (NEW CHAN. 14)
01113 C
01114 C DIV = LATUM * 10.
01115 C RETURN
01116 CEND
01117 CEND
01118 CEND

01119 MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,1) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1 MTSFT.MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,2) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1
01120 C FUNCTION MTSFT(MTSFT,F03)
01121 C FUNCTION CONVERTS VOLTS.US INTO MILLIVOLTS AND DIVIDES BY SCALE
01122 C FACTOR OF ONE TENTH AND CONVERTS MILLS.US INTO VOLTS.US (NEW CHAN. 12)
01123 C
01124 C LATUM = DATUM * 1000.
01125 C FUTUM = DATUM * 1000.
01126 C RETURN
01127 CEND
01128 CEND

01129 MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,1) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1 FUTUM MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,2) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1
01130 C FUNCTION FUTUM(DATUM,FACTS)
01131 C FUNCTION COMPUTES VOLTS.US INTO MILLIVOLTS AND DIVIDES BY SCALE
01132 C FACTS OF ONE TENTH. (NEW CHAN. 14)
01133 C
01134 C LATUM = DATUM * 1000.
01135 C FUTUM = DATUM * 1000.
01136 C RETURN
01137 CEND
01138 CEND

01139 MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,1) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1 LATUM MTSFT.F03  PORTFAN V.SA(0,2) /AI_ 24-0-0-0-1 15:17 PAGE 1
01140 C FUNCTION LATUM(DATUM,FACTS)
01141 C FUNCTION COMPUTES VOLTS.US INTO MILLIVOLTS AND DIVIDES BY SCALE
01142 C FACTS OF ONE TENTH. (NEW CHAN. 14)
01143 C
01144 C LATUM = DATUM * 1000.
01145 C FUTUM = DATUM * 1000.
01146 C RETURN
01147 CEND
01148 CEND

```


FUNCTION	HEX16LEFF	FUNCTION V.5 (0x41) / 61	FUNCTION V.5 (0x41) / 61	FUNCTION
LLC01				HEX5A
LLC02	C	FUNCTION INPUT (DATUM, LAT, LONG)		HEX5B
LLC03	C	FUNCTION CHANCE (VOLATILE OR NOT, LAT, LONG, DATA, 0.0)		HEX5C
LLC04	C	A WORKING INPUT FOR THE VOLATILE FUNCTION (LAT, LONG, 0.0)		HEX5D
LLC05	C	PARAMETER DATA - DETERMINED BY THE VOLATILE FUNCTION (LAT, LONG, DATA, 0.0)		HEX5E
LLC06	C	CONDN / ARTIV/ DATA (LAT, LONG, DATA, 0.0)		HEX5F
LLC07	C	ENTH A DATUM		HEX60
LLC08	C	IN (CREATION, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT)		HEX61
LLC09	C	1 WHILE (P, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT) DO (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT)		HEX62
LLC10	C	1 UP (P, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT) DO (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT)		HEX63
LLC11	C	1 DOWN (P, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT) DO (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT)		HEX64
LLC12	C	1 LEFT (P, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT) DO (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT)		HEX65
LLC13	C	1 RIGHT (P, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT) DO (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT)		HEX66
LLC14	C	END		HEX67
				HEX68
				HEX69
				HEX6A
				HEX6B
				HEX6C
				HEX6D
				HEX6E
				HEX6F
				HEX70
				HEX71
				HEX72
				HEX73
				HEX74
				HEX75
				HEX76
				HEX77
				HEX78
				HEX79
				HEX7A
				HEX7B
				HEX7C
				HEX7D
				HEX7E
				HEX7F

Appendix B
Listing of Program METCLC
(Version 1.0)

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**Appendix C
Listing of Program METPLT
(Version 3.2)**

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      00001  SUBROUTINE SPCLTR (IPLOT,*)
      00002  C
      00003  C SUBROUTINE SPCLTR WRITES VECTORS WITH MAGNITUDES AND DIRECTIONS DEFINED IN
      00004  C
      00005  C
      00006  C PARAMETER DATA=300. MCNAM=2.5
      00007  CMCNS=UNINITIALIZED,BARZ(2)=BROWNS,GRAN(1)=GRAN,GRAN(2)=GRAN,
      00008  CMCNS(1)=GRAN(1),GRAN(2)=GRAN(2),GRAN(3)=GRAN(3),TPEPZ=GRAN(4),
      00009  CMCNS(4)=GRAN(4),GRAN(5)=GRAN(5),GRAN(6)=GRAN(6),GRAN(7)=GRAN(7),
      00010  CMCNS(8)=GRAN(8),GRAN(9)=GRAN(9),GRAN(10)=GRAN(10),GRAN(11)=GRAN(11),
      00011  CMCNS(12)=GRAN(12),GRAN(13)=GRAN(13),GRAN(14)=GRAN(14),GRAN(15)=GRAN(15),
      00012  CMCNS(16)=GRAN(16),GRAN(17)=GRAN(17),GRAN(18)=GRAN(18),GRAN(19)=GRAN(19),
      00013  CMCNS(20)=GRAN(20),GRAN(21)=GRAN(21),GRAN(22)=GRAN(22),GRAN(23)=GRAN(23),
      00014  CMCNS(24)=GRAN(24),GRAN(25)=GRAN(25),GRAN(26)=GRAN(26),GRAN(27)=GRAN(27),
      00015  CMCNS(28)=GRAN(28),GRAN(29)=GRAN(29),GRAN(30)=GRAN(30),GRAN(31)=GRAN(31),
      00016  CMCNS(32)=GRAN(32),GRAN(33)=GRAN(33),GRAN(34)=GRAN(34),GRAN(35)=GRAN(35),
      00017  CMCNS(36)=GRAN(36),GRAN(37)=GRAN(37),GRAN(38)=GRAN(38),GRAN(39)=GRAN(39),
      00018  CMCNS(40)=GRAN(40),GRAN(41)=GRAN(41),GRAN(42)=GRAN(42),GRAN(43)=GRAN(43),
      00019  CMCNS(44)=GRAN(44),GRAN(45)=GRAN(45),GRAN(46)=GRAN(46),GRAN(47)=GRAN(47),
      00020  CMCNS(48)=GRAN(48),GRAN(49)=GRAN(49),GRAN(50)=GRAN(50),GRAN(51)=GRAN(51),
      00021  CMCNS(52)=GRAN(52),GRAN(53)=GRAN(53),GRAN(54)=GRAN(54),GRAN(55)=GRAN(55),
      00022  CMCNS(56)=GRAN(56),GRAN(57)=GRAN(57),GRAN(58)=GRAN(58),GRAN(59)=GRAN(59),
      00023  CMCNS(60)=GRAN(60),GRAN(61)=GRAN(61),GRAN(62)=GRAN(62),GRAN(63)=GRAN(63),
      00024  CDEPOT AXIS SYSTEM
      00025  C
      00026  CALL GRAPHTHIN(BLIPLOT),AINT(IPLOT),AINT(IPLOT),AINT(IPLOT),
      00027  1,INCL(IPLOT),TRANSIT(IPLOT)
      00028  C
      00029  C PLOT AND LABEL A SMALL VECTORS (POLYLINE) TO INDICATE ZERO DEGREES
      00030  C
      00031  C
      00032  C CALL VECTOR(0,-2,-2,2,0,4,-7,1,2,1),
      00033  C CALL BESSEL(0,1.0,15.2275)
      00034  C SET UP VECTORS FOR ALL SETS OF DATA POINTS
      00035  C
      00036  C ITD = ISIZE * 0.5
      00037  C BDIAB = 2.1419/180.0
      00038  C DO 170 I=1,NROW
      00039  C
      00040  C CALCULATE COMPONENTS OF VECTORS
      00041  C
      00042  C
      00043  C
      00044  C
      00045  C DETERMINE ABSOLUTE LOCATION (X, Y, Z) OF END POINTS
      00046  C
      00047  C XTO = XBARZ(I)* BDIAB
      00048  C YTO = YTO + 0.14 * BDIAB
      00049  C ZTO = ZTO + 0.14 * BDIAB
      00050  C
      00051  C DRAIN VECTORS
      00052  C
      00053  C 170 CALL VECTOR(XPUBORTYPE,TYPE,LEN,LEN,LEN,LEN)
      00054  C
      00055  C

```


Appendix D
Listing of Program METINP
(Version 1.2)


```

        AERIUS. PGS      PORTMAN V-SAT(0.2) / AL 1 J-3-J-31    16:36 PAGE 1
        MEASUR.PGM      PORTMAN V-SAT(0.2) / AL 10-J-4-31    16:26 PAGE 1

0001   SUBROUTINE MIDL(0,*,MSTAT1,MSTAT2,DATA1,DATA2)
0002   C
0003   SUBROUTINE IINPUT *MID* PARAMETERS
0004   C
0005   PARAMETER MLINE=20
0006   INTRINSIC ABSVAL,ABS,ABS1,ABS2,ABS3,ABS4,ABS5
0007   COMMON ISBATT(5,20),LISB(LINE,15),PROUT(MLINE,15)
0008   DIMENSION MDPPT(5,5),MDPDT(5,5),MDA(1,2)
0009   DATA TITL1,HEAD1,HEAD2,HEAD3,HEAD4,HEAD5,HEAD6
0010   1 * ABSOLUTE,SHIP1,HEAD2,HEAD3,HEAD4,HEAD5,HEAD6
0011   00 5 L=1,MLINE
00012  MDPPT(1,1)=1
00013  MDPPT(1,2)=5
00014  COMMON
00015  OPEN (UNIT=4,DEVICE='DSK',ACCESS='DIRECT')
00016  AB112 (4,10)
00017  10 POPEN (4,10)
00018  10 POPEN (5,10)
00019  20 POPEN (3,(14)) *INITIALIZE ABSOLUDS AND ABSOLUDS.FS : */
00020  30 L = 1
00021  DO 50 L=1,3
00022  DO 50 K=1,2
00023  C
00024  INITIALIZE IMPAT
00025
00026  CALL INTP (1,5)
00027  WRITE (5,40) (HEAD (J,I),J=1,3)
00028  40 POPEN (5,5)
00029  CALL TRIM(HEADER,WORD1,WORD2,WORD3,WORD4,J=1,2)
00030  CALL FILE (WORD1,WORD2,WORD3,WORD4,L=1,5)
00031  CALL FILE (L)
00032  L = L + 1
00033  50 COMPILE
00034  CALL COMPILE (WORD1,WORD2,WORD3,WORD4,J=1,4)
00035  WRITE (6,60)
00036  60 POPEN (6)
00037  CALL BPRINT (6,30,67C,TITLE,CHOICE)
00038  CLOSE (UNIT=4,DEVICE='DSK',ACCESS='DIRECT')
00039  RETURN 1
00040  END
00041

```


CHART EDITING FORTRAN V.5(601) /AI 1e-0-.-.1 10:2t PAGE 1

```

00001      SUBROUTINE CHCK (IBROUT, PUBLISH, NUM, -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I)
00002      C
00003      C   SUBROUTINE WRITES OUTPUT ON THE LINE & -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I
00004      C
00005      PARAMETER LINE=20
00006      COMMON IBARAY(5,20), ILLIBRAY(15), -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I
00007      EXTERNAL PROPT(3,20), POPENH(20), PJA(2,2)
00008      DIMENSION OUT(22), SPAN(2,LINE)
00009      DATA STAR, QUIT, 1, EIGEN, DOLLAR /'          *          *          *          *          *          *          /
00010      WRITE (5,5)
00011      5  Robert (1, "WRITTY FILE (TYPE RETURN .. READ.., * TO EDIT) " /)
00012      WRITE (5,10) WORD
00013      10 POPEN (1,5, "PARAMETERS")
00014      QUIT
00015      DO 10 IBARAY = 1, LINE-1, LAST
00016      LINE = LINE+1
00017      IBARAY(1,LINE)
00018      L = 1
00019      B = 2
00020      15 IF (PRABUT(OUT,1,1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 20
00021      OUT(1) = PRABUT(OUT,1,1)
00022      L = L + 1
00023      N = N + 2
00024      GO TO 15
00025      20 OUT(1) = DOLLAR
00026      25 WRITE (5,OUT) (LINE(LINE,1), L=1, N)
00027      READ (5,30) CHAR
00028      30 READ (5,1)
00029      1P (CHAR, B, -STAR) CALL EDIT (PRABUT, /, A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I)
00030      OUT(1) = -NIGHT
00031      WRITE (5,OUT) (LINE(LINE,1), L=1, B)
00032      40 CONTINUE
00033      READ(5,1)
00034      END

```

```

00001      EDIT  WRITE, POS  FORTRAN V.5(601) /AI 1e-0-.-.1 10:26 PAGE 1
00002      C
00003      C   SUBROUTINE EDIT (PRABUT, POPENH, NUM, -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I)
00004      C
00005      PARAMETER LINE=20
00006      COMMON IBARAY(5,20), ILLIBRAY(15), -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I
00007      EXTERNAL PRABUT, POPENH, PJA(2,2)
00008      DO 10 JTABRAY, IBLAST
00009      IBLAST = 1
00010      TABRAY(1,I) = TABBLK
00011      10 CONTINUE
00012      RETURN
00013      END

```

```

00001      EDIT  WRITE, POS  FORTRAN V.5(601) /AI 1e-0-.-.1 10:26 PAGE 1
00002      C
00003      C   SUBROUTINE WRITE (PRABUT, POPENH, NUM, -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I)
00004      C
00005      PARAMETER LINE=20
00006      COMMON IBARAY(5,20), ILLIBRAY(15), -,-,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I
00007      EXTERNAL PRABUT, POPENH, PJA(2,2)
00008      DO 10 IPPOINT, SPANH, BLAST
00009      BLAST = 1
00010      DO 10 IWORD, WORDS
00011      WORDS = 1
00012      10 CONTINUE
00013      RETURN
00014      END

```

Appendix E
METINP Terminal Session
Creation of a Parameter File

PARAMETERS FOR WHICH PROGRAM (SOFT.CALC, A.L.,1) I: 244.

INITIALIZE UNIT39 PARAMETERS:

UNIT39 TITLE (545)-MARS-1281-SUPER-

EMPTY OUTPUT PAGE TITLE (RETURN TO CONTINUE TO 444)

MARS 1980 COURCE

INITIAL DATE:

YEAR (13)-1981.
JULIAN DAY (13)-12.
DAY OF WEEK (A3)-12/21/1980.

FINAL DATE:

YEAR (13)-1981.
JULIAN DAY (13)-12.
DAY OF WEEK (A3)-12/21/1980.

CHANNEL #39 DETAILS:

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-39.
CHANNEL NAME (240)-OUT1.RPR.-
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (240)-10153.
PORTS (240)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-1.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-22.
CHANNEL NAME (240)-OUT1.RPR.-
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (240)-10153.
PORTS (240)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-22.
CHANNEL NAME (240)-OUT1.RPR.-
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (240)-10153.
PORTS (240)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-22.
CHANNEL NAME (240)-OUT1.RPR.-
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (240)-10153.
PORTS (240)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

INPUT UNITS (A2)-1, FIG 5.

OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
PORTS (340)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-1.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-21.

CHANNEL NAME (240)-RS65.
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (340)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-20.

CHANNEL NAME (240)-RS65.
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (340)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-15.

CHANNEL NAME (240)-RS65.
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (340)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-13.

CHANNEL NAME (240)-RS65.
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (340)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13)-12.

CHANNEL NAME (240)-RS65.
INPUT UNITS (A2)-C.
OUTPUT UNITS (240)-RS65.
OUTPUT PORTS (340)-21211.
PORT SWITCH (11)-0.

PORTS FILE (TYPE RETURN TO PROCEED, + TO EXIT)

SOFT PARAMETERS

10	
1981-20700	
40 OUT1.RPR	C 080 C 21.76.1.24. 1 -
26 700.34P.	V VOLTS 21.77.3.15. 0 -
22 OUT1.RPR	V BNC C 22.76.1.23. 1 -
21 801.34P.	V PM CMY 22.76.0.23. 0 -
20 802.34P.	V 22.76.1.23. 0 -
15 SUP.100.40	C 080 C 21.76.0.23. 1 -
16 SUP.30.40	C 080 C 21.76.0.23. 1 -
11 800.34P.	V 22.76.0.23. 1 -
12 800.34P.	V 22.76.0.23. 1 -

PARAMETERS FOR ANOTHER PROGRAM: YES-

PARAMETERS FOR WHICH PROGRAM (SOFT,CALC,PLOT)?: YES-
OUTPUT TITLE (SAS)=-

VISUAL OUTPUT PAGE TITLE (RETURN TO CONTINUE, * TO EXIT):

PARAMETERS FOR WHICH FUNCTION (WIND,ADJUST)?: WIND-

INITIALIZE ABSOLUTE WIND VELOCITY PARAMETERS:

RELATIVE WIND SPEED
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 12
CHANNEL NAME (24) = 111.SEP.-
OUTPUT UNIT 13 (24) = 1075.
OUTPUT FORMAT (34) = 14.4E0.2E4.-
PRINT SWITCH (11) = Q

RELATIVE WIND DIRECTION
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 13
CHANNEL NAME (24) = 311.SEP.-
OUTPUT UNIT 13 (24) = 1075.
OUTPUT FORMAT (34) = 14.4E0.2E4.-
PRINT SWITCH (11) = L

ABSOLUTE SHIP SPEED
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 15
CHANNEL NAME (24) = 311.SEP.-
OUTPUT UNIT 13 (24) = 1075.
OUTPUT FORMAT (34) = 14.4E0.2E4.-
PRINT SWITCH (11) = L

ABSOLUTE SHIP DIRECTION
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 16
CHANNEL NAME (24) = 311.SEP.-
OUTPUT UNIT 13 (24) = 1075.
OUTPUT FORMAT (34) = 14.4E0.2E4.-
PRINT SWITCH (11) = Q

ABSOLUTE WIND SPEED
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 100
CHANNEL NAME (24) = 311.SEP.-
OUTPUT UNIT 13 (24) = 1075.
OUTPUT FORMAT (34) = 14.4E0.2E4.-
PRINT SWITCH (11) = L

VISUAL FILE (TYPE RETURN TO PROCEED, * TO EDIT)
WIND PARAMETERS
12 REL.SPC. KNOTS 21.7E0.2E1, 0 -
13 REL.DIR. DEGREES 24.7E0.2E1, 0 -
14 SEP.SPC. KNOTS 24.7E0.2E1, 0 -
15 SEP.DIR. DEGREES 24.7E0.2E1, 0 -
160 ASS.SPC. KNOTS 24.7E0.2E1, 0 -
101 ASS.DIR. DEGREES 24.7E0.2E1, 0 -

REPEAT PARAMETERS INPUT FOR SUBROUTINE "MOIST": N2.

PARAMETERS FOR ANOTHER FUNCTION? Y/N/J/T.

INITIALIZE MOISTURE PARAMETERS:

AIR TEMPERATURE
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 40
CHANNEL NAME (24a) OUT TEMP.
OUTPUT UNITS (24a) °DG C
CUTOUT FORMAT (34a) 744F5.1,2A.
FLINT SWITCH (11) = 0.

AIR PRESSURE
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 20
CHANNEL NAME (24a) PRESSURE
OUTPUT UNITS (24a) 100E-
OUTPUT FORMAT (34a) 741F6.1,2A.
FLINT SWITCH (11) = 0.

REL. HUMIDITY
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 11
CHANNEL NAME (24a) REL.HUMI.
OUTPUT UNITS (24a) 0F5E5.1
CUTOUT FORMAT (34a) 741F6.0,2A.
FLINT SWITCH (11) = 0.

H2C VAPOR CONC.
CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 102
CHANNEL NAME (24a) H2O.VAP.
OUTPUT UNITS (24a) 0F5E5.
OUTPUT FORMAT (34a) 741F6.0,2A.
FLINT SWITCH (11) = 1.

VERIFY FILE (TYPE RETURN TO PROCEED, * TO EXIT)
ACIST PARAMETERS
40 OUT.TP DG C 21.76, .21, 0 -
20 PRESSURE TDR 21.76, .21, 0 -
21 BIL.DR. PER.CST 21.76, 0 .21, 0 -
102 820 VAP PPBY 21.76, 0 .21, 1 -

REPEAT PARAMETER INPUT FOR SUBROUTINE "MOIST": L65.

INITALIZE & INPUT PARAMETERS:
 CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 21
 CHANNEL NAME (248) = 1111.HUM.
 OUTPUT UNITS (248) = 248.CHT.
 OUTPUT POWER (248) = 248.0.24.
 FAULT SWITCH (11) = 1

OF LINES/PAGE (12) = 1.

VERIFY OUTPUT PAGE TITLE (RETURN TO CONTINUE, OR TYPE "C")

N2O THERM CONC.
 CHANNEL NUMBER (13) =
 CHANNEL NAME (248) =
 OUTPUT UNITS (248) =
 OUTPUT POWER (248) =
 FAULT SWITCH (11) = 1

VARIABLE FILE (TYPE RETURN TO PROCEED, OR TO EDIT)

RECENT PARAMETERS
 22 OUTFILE OGFC 24.06.1.2X 0
 20 PRESSURE TORR 24.06.1.2X 1
 21 SEL-HUM. PSS CEST 24.06.0.221 1
 0

REPORT PARAMETER INPUT FOR SUBROUTINE "NOISI": 14.

SUBROUTINES FOR ANOTHER FUNCTION?: EXIT.

TAXIS OF TAIS (AS) = TAIS.
 TAXIS MUST BE ENTERED FIRST
 TAIS OR TAXIS (AS) = TAIS.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 0.
 CHANNEL NAME (248) =
 OUTPUT UNITS (248) =
 FAULT SWITCH (11) = 0.
 INCREMENT (15) = 0.
 FAULTSWITCH (15) = 0.
 THRESHOLD (15) = 0.
 HISTOBESIS (15) = 0.
 AXIS TYPE (AS) = LIN.

TAXIS OR TAIS (AS) = TAIS.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 100.
 CHANNEL NAME (248) = 1111-15G.
 OUTPUT UNITS (248) =
 FAULT SWITC (11) = 0.
 INCREMENT (15) = 0.
 FAULTSWITCH (15) = 0.
 THRESHOLD (15) = 0.
 HISTOBESIS (15) = 0.
 AXIS TYPE (AS) = LIN.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 101
 CHANNEL NAME (24) = ABS.0101.
 OUTPUT UNITS (24) = DATAFILE.
 MINIMUM VALUE (15.) = 0.
 INCREMENT (15.) = 100.
 MAXIMUM VALUE (15.) = 1000.
 THRESHOLD (15.) = 0.
 ABSOLUTE 3 (15.) = 0.
 ABS TYPE (15.) = FILE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANOTHER ABSLIST: 1A612.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 0.
 CHANNEL NAME (24) =
 OUTPUT UNITS (24) =
 CUTOFF UNITS (24) =
 MINIMUM VALUE (15.) = 0.
 INCREMENT (15.) = 0.
 MAXIMUM VALUE (15.) = 0.
 THRESHOLD (15.) = 0.
 ABSOLUTE 3 (15.) = 0.
 ABS TYPE (15.) = FILE.

TABIS OF TABIS (15.) = TABIS.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 300.
 CHANNEL NAME (24) = ABS.SER.
 OUTPUT UNITS (24) =
 ABSOLUTE 3 (15.) = 0.
 INCREMENT (15.) = 0.
 MAXIMUM VALUE (15.) = 0.
 THRESHOLD (15.) = 0.
 ABSOLUTE 3 (15.) = 0.
 ABS TYPE (15.) = FILE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANOTHER ABSLIST: 1A613.

CHANNEL NUMBER (13) = 301.
 CHANNEL NAME (24) = ABS.DIR.
 OUTPUT UNITS (24) =
 CHANNEL NAME (15.) = ABS.DIR.
 OUTPUT UNITS (15.) =
 MINIMUM VALUE (15.) = 0.
 INCREMENT (15.) = 0.
 MAXIMUM VALUE (15.) = 0.
 THRESHOLD (15.) = 0.
 ABSOLUTE 3 (15.) = 0.
 ABS TYPE (15.) = FILE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANOTHER ABSLIST: 1A614.
 TABIS FILE (11) RETURN TO PROCEED, * TO P017

PLOT PARAMETERS

1	-	
1511	29 TAB	
1511	29 TAB	-
1A613	-	
0		
TABIS		
100 ABS.VEC.	SPOTS	0.
101 ABS.CTR.	TRACES	0.
XABS		5.
Q		45.
VARI		360.
160 ABS.SER.	ABS1S	0.
161 ABS.DIR.	TRACES	0.
AABS		45.
0		360.
1		0.
2		0.
3		0.
4		0.
5		0.
6		0.
7		0.
8		0.
9		0.
10		0.
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427		0.
428		0.
429		0.
430		0.
431		0.
432		0.
433		0.
434		0.
435		0.
436		0.
437		0.
438		0.
439		0.
440		0.
441		0.

Appendix F METSRT Error Messages

Several references to the error detection capabilities of METSRT have previously been made. In this section, these capabilities will be discussed in more detail and some examples will be give.

Five different classes of errors may be distinguished, as follows:

- 1) Failure to find some piece of required information.
- 2) Errors occurring during data input.
- 3) Conditions which were detected and flagged by the data logger.
- 4) Inability to properly process some type of data.
- 5) Errors arising from the processing of a specific piece of data.

Errors of the first type are detected in the main program when an attempt to OPEN a file fails or when the keyword "SORT" cannot be found in the parameter file. In all cases, execution is immediately aborted, and the reason is printed out.

Subroutines SEARCH and DATAIN look for errors of the second type, which include such things as read errors, duplicate channel numbers, and incorrectly formatted data records. Each such problem is listed and, insofar as possible, analysis of the remaining data continues.

Once a record has been read and found to be valid, it is checked by FLAG to determine if any of the data logger warning flags were set. Broken or overloaded sensors are detected at this point and these data are ignored. If the data logger's preset upper or lower limits were exceeded, this will also be detected but, in these cases, the data is not rejected. Finally, if an illegal character appears in one of the positions reserved for data logger flags, this fact will be reported.

In general, each type of data will require a special function subprogram to perform the appropriate calculations and conversion of units. MANIP uses a computed GO TO statement to select the correct function for each channel. In the event that the channel number lies outside the range of the GO TO, or if no function has been defined at the specified statement label, then an error message will be printed. The data will be left in its original (input) form.

During processing of a specific data record, various errors may occur. For the most part, it is left up to the individual function subprograms to make any tests which may be required. For example, the values of various power supply voltages are tested and messages printed if they lie outside the specified ranges.

One general requirement of all data, regardless of type, is that it must have the correct units (those expected by the corresponding subprogram). For each channel, the proper units are declared in the parameter file at input time. DIDDLE compares the actual units with the expected units and lists all

discrepancies.

Most of the error messages presently incorporated in METSRT are illustrated in the following three tables. Table F1 shows the complete error listing as it appears in FOR06.DAT. In Table F2, those messages produced during data input are related to the errors in the data file which caused them. Table F3 similarly correlates processing time error messages with the erroneous data records.

In all of these examples, the parameter and data files were specifically constructed to exercise the maximum possible number of error trapping routines. Not illustrated are those (such as "NO DATA FILE FOUND") which are mutually exclusive.

Table F1
METSRT Error Messages

DATA MESSAGE DERR.
DATA INPUT

```

1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 16 : LOWER LIMIT EXCEEDED.
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 22 : SENSOR OVERLOAD
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 23 : UNEXPECTED CHARACTER : JUST A ;
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 24 : SENSOR BROKEN
INCOMPREHENSIBLE DATA AT 2200 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979;
A EACH LINE
SYSTEM RESET AFTER 2200 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979. DATA SET(S) SKIPPED.
ACQUISITION RESUMED AT 2230 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979
ILLEGAL RECORD AT 2230 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979;
/////
1979 307 2230 CHANNEL 17 : UNEXPECTED CHARACTER : DATA = "
END OF DATA SET FOR 2230 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979 : 3 CHANNELS READ
ERROR DURING SEARCH: 1979 307 2230
10001579
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 22 : SENSOR IS RANGE
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 24 : SENSOR IS OK
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 23 : UPPER LIMIT EXCEEDED.
DUPLICATES DATA FOUND FOR CHANNEL 24 AT 2300 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979;
A 24 -C.3700 V
ECF CUPING SEARCH: 1979 307 2300
UNSPECIFIED PROBLEMS FOR CHANNEL 16 (ITERATION = 1)
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 18 : HUMIDITY OUT OF RANGE (-4-); CORRECTED TO 0.
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 21 : HUMIDITY OUT OF RANGE (-13-); CORRECTED TO 100.
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 23 : UNEXPECTED UNITS (MV) FOUND
1979 307 2230 CHANNEL 23 : CORRECT UNITS (V) FOUND
1979 307 2230 CHANNEL 25 : W.D. VOLTAGE OUT OF RANGE (-3.0270 V)
1979 307 2230 CHANNEL 26 : POS. PWR. SUPPLY OUT OF RANGE (-44.198 V)
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 27 : NEG. PWR. SUPPLY OUT OF RANGE (-3.000 V)
ILLEGAL CHANNEL NUMBER 55 (ITERATION = 13)

```

Table F2
METSRT Input Errors Correlated with Error Messages

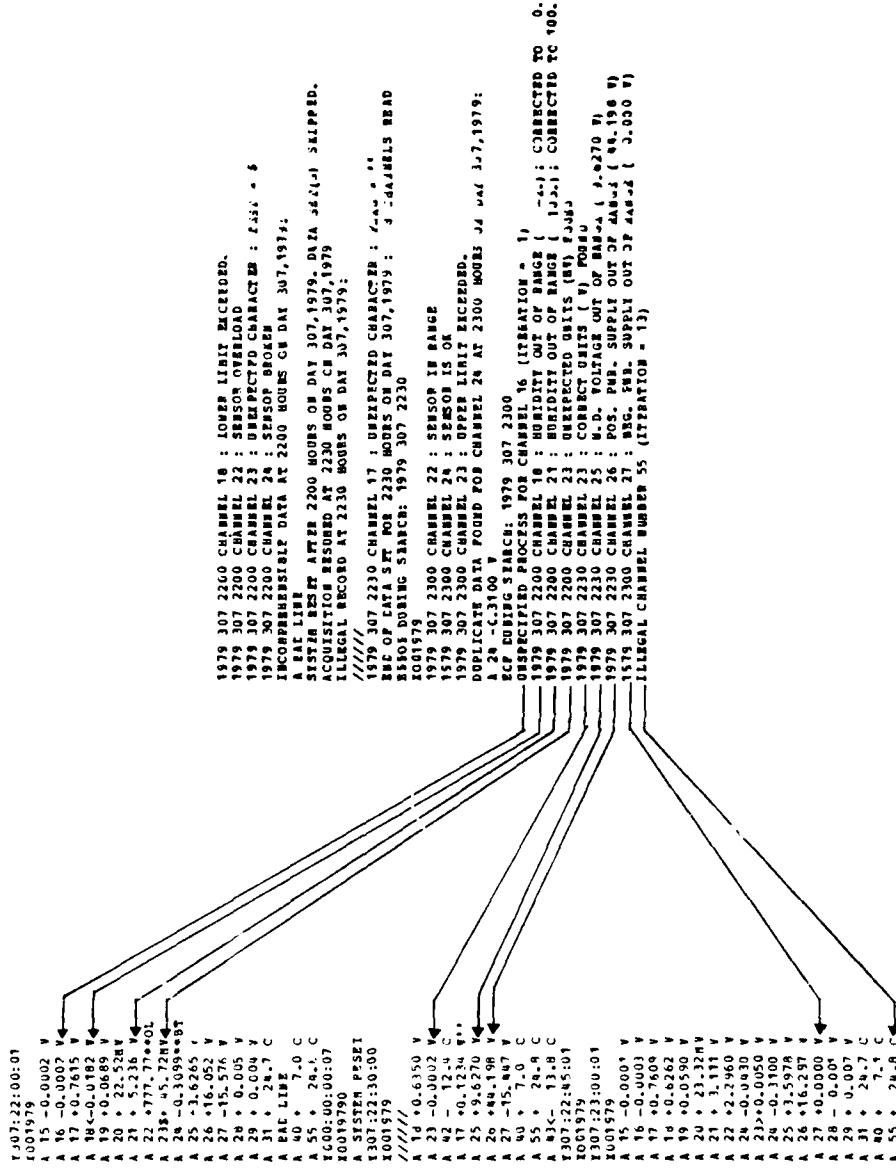
```

T007.22:00:01
X001979
A 15 -0.0002 V
A 16 -0.0007 V
A 17 +0.7615 V
A 18 -0.3182 V
A 19 +0.0689 V
A 20 +22.528 V
A 21 +5.236 V
A 22 +777.77+0.01 V
A 23+ 45.72 V
A 24 -0.3099+0.01 V
A 25 +3.6265 V
A 26 +16.05 V
A 27 -15.74 V
A 28 -0.005 V
A 29 +0.004 V
A 31 2a.7 C
A ETC LINE
A 40 7.0 C
A 55 +29.9 C
T007.22:00:07
X001979
A SYSTEM RESET
T307.22:10:00
X001979
/////
A 14 0.350 V
A 21 -0.002 V
A 22 -0.002 V
A 23 -12.44 C
A 24 -0.1214 V
A 25 +9.6270 V
A 26 +44.196 V
A 27 -15.847 V
A 40 7.0 C
A 55 +29.9 C
A 43<- 13.6 V
A 44 -0.6450 V
X001979
T307.22:45:01
X001979
A 15 -0.0001 V
A 16 -0.0001 V
A 17 +0.7609 V
A 18 -0.6422 V
A 19 +0.0592 V
A 20 +23.32H V
A 21 +3.111 V
A 22 +2.2960 V
A 23 -0.4830 V
A 24 +0.0050 V
A 25 +0.3100 V
A 26 +3.5378 V
A 27 +16.297 V
A 28 +0.0000 V
A 29 -0.001 V
A 31 +0.007 V
A 40 +2a.7 C
A 55 +24.8 C

1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 19 : LOWER LIMIT EXCEEDED.
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 22 : SENSOR OVERLOAD
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 23 : UNEXPECTED CHARACTER : 2a.7 C
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 24 : SENSOR BROKEN
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL DATA AT 2200 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979:
A FEAT LINE
SYSTEM RESET AFTER 2200 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979. DATA SICKLE SALPPED.
ACQUISITION RESUMED AT 2330 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979.
ILLEGAL RECORD AT 2230 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979:
/////
1979 307 2230 CHANNEL 17 : UNEXPECTED CHARACTER : 2a.7 C
END OF DATA SET FOR 2230 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979:
/////
ERROR DURING SEARCH: 1979 307 2230
(1001979)
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 22 : SENSOR IN RANGE
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 24 : SENSOR IS OK
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 23 : UPPER LIMIT EXCEEDED,
DUPLICATE DATA FOUND FOR CHANNEL 24 AT 2330 HOURS ON DAY 307,1979:
A 24 -C.3100 W
TCP DURING SEARCH: 1979 307 2300
DISPENSERID PROCESS FOR CHANNEL 16 (ITERATION 1)
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 16 : HUMIDITY OUT OF RANGE (-) ; CORRECTED TO 0.
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 17 : HUMIDITY OUT OF RANGE (+) ; CORRECTED TO 100.
1979 307 2200 CHANNEL 21 : UNEXPECTED INPUTS (MV) PAGED
1979 307 2210 CHANNEL 23 : UNEXPECTED INPUTS (MV) PAGED
1979 307 2210 CHANNEL 24 : CORRECT INPUTS (MV) PAGED
1979 307 2210 CHANNEL 25 : N.D. VOLTAGE OUT OF RANGE (-) ; CORRECTED TO 4.6270 V
1979 307 2210 CHANNEL 26 : POS. PAR. SUPPLY OUT OF RANGE (+) ; CORRECTED TO 4.198 V
1979 307 2300 CHANNEL 27 : MSG. FBK. SUPPLY OUT OF RANGE (+) ; CORRECTED TO 3.930 V
ILLEGAL CHANNEL NUMBER 55 (ITERATION = 13)

```

Table F3
METSRT Processing Time Errors and the Corresponding Warning Messages



Appendix G Non-Standard FORTRAN

An attempt has been made to restrict the statements used in these programs to the set defined by 1966 ANSI standard FORTRAN. However, in several places non-standard statements have been used. Often this was done because the desired function was sufficiently complex that no simple alternative was available. In other cases, the non-standard statements were considered to involve relatively trivial functions which could easily be deleted by other users without detriment to the overall program function.

In this appendix we briefly discuss these non-standard features and suggest possible alternatives for some of them.

I. PROGRAM 'name'

This statement assigns a name to the main program just as FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE are used to designate subprograms. It may be omitted without affecting any program functions.

II. PARAMETER M=n

PARAMETER M = n assigns, at compile time, the value 'n' to the constant 'M'. In the METEOR package, PARAMETER statements are used to set MDATA (the maximum allowable number of data sets) and MCHAN (maximum possible number of data channels). These two constants are then used to dimension many of the arrays in both the main programs and in the subprograms. A PARAMETER statement must appear in each subprogram in which MDATA or MCHAN are to be used.

If the PARAMETER statements are omitted, then each occurrence of MDATA and MCHAN must be replaced by explicit values.

III. OPEN/CLOSE

These statements control the characteristics of the files used for input and output. The following arguments may be used with OPEN or CLOSE statements:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) UNIT = n | Defines the logical unit number. |
| 2) DEVICE = 'DSK' | Specifies that the device is a disk. |
| 3) ACCESS = 'SEQOUT'
= 'SEQIN'
= 'APPEND' | Initializes device for write.
Sets device for read.
Sets device for write but does not initialize. New data will be added to the end of the existing file. |
| 4) DISPOSE = 'DELETE'
= 'SAVE' | Delete file after it is closed.
Save file after close. This is the default. |
| 5) FILE = 'filename' | Allows new files to be named. |

The default name is FORØn.DAT,
where 'n' is the logical unit
number.

6) ERR = s Causes a branch to statement
number 's' if an I/O error
occurs.

In many systems, the functions of the OPEN and CLOSE statements may be performed by job control commands external to the program. However, the error recovery function may not be available in these cases.

METINP closes and reopens file FORØ4.DAT at several points. These statements could be eliminated and the file allowed to remain open continuously during program execution.

In METCLC, subroutine DATOUT closes FORØ7.DAT for input, reopens it for output, and rewrites the entire file (with modifications). The equivalent effect might be achieved by defining a new logical unit to receive this output [change the WRITE (7,f) statements to WRITE (8,f), for example], deleting the old file 7, and renaming the new file (file 8, in this example).

IV. STOP 'string'

This statement causes the message 'string' to be written to the default device (TTY for interactive jobs, LOG file for batch jobs) at the time that the STOP is encountered. These statements serve little purpose in batch jobs (in most cases the same message is available in FORØ6.DAT) but have proven to be convenient in debugging from a terminal. They may be replaced by standard STOPS.

V. RETURN n

This statement allows subroutines to return to any point in the calling program. Any subroutine that uses this feature must have one or more '&s' arguments (where 's' is a statement number) in the CALL and corresponding dummy arguments ,'*', in the SUBROUTINE statement. A RETURN n will then return to the statement number represented by the n^{th} asterisk (counting from the left).

A substitute for this function might involve setting the value of a variable within the subroutine and then using a computed GO TO in the calling program to branch to the desired statement number.

VI. END = s/ERR = s

The END = s feature is used as part of the READ statement to direct the program to statement 's' if an End of File (EOF) is read. The format of the statement is [READ (n,f,END = s) 'list']. Since this is only used to enable the program to print out an appropriate message before termination of the program it is not really necessary and may be omitted.

If it is desirable to retain this feature, the function could possibly be

simulated by placing some standard character in the last record of each file. The input may then be tested for the presence of this character and an EOF routine called if it is found. This procedure might be implemented by doing a READ with an A-format, then using a BACKSPACE and another READ (with a different format) if the special character was not found.

ERR = s is also used in a READ statement in essentially the same fashion as the END function. ERR operates as described in the discussion of OPEN and CLOSE statements. Since the error, if present, is detected by the operating system's I/O routines there is little that can be done to mimic this function within the FORTRAN program. However, it is possible that the job control language may provide commands by means of which an error recovery may be accomplished.

VII. SKIP RECORD n

The SKIP RECORD statement causes the next record on device 'n' to be skipped during input. It is equivalent to the construction:

```
    READ (n,f)
    f FORMAT (/)
```

VIII. ENCODE/DECODE

These two statements allow data to be reformatted within the computer. They both require arguments as follows:

```
    ENCODE (n,f,'array') 'list'
    DECODE (n,f,'array') 'list'
```

where 'n' is the number of characters to be transferred and 'f' is a format statement number.

ENCODE is somewhat like WRITE in that information in the variables specified by 'list' is transferred to a string under control of a FORMAT statement. However, instead of being written to an output device, the string is written into variable 'array'.

Conversely, DECODE reads 'n' characters contained in 'array', formats them as specified by FORMAT statement 'f', and stores the results in the variables given in 'list'.

ENCODE is used by METPLT to create character strings which are used as captions and axis labels. These strings could be explicitly defined in the program, read in from a file, or they may be omitted entirely without significantly altering the functions of these programs.

METINP reads a record once in an A-format, then uses DECODE to reformat the string as required. This could be accomplished by using a BACKSPACE followed by another READ.